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# DOCUMENT SECTION

## JAPANESE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

## JAPANESE HOSPITAL FORMS

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Exec	.....	Prof	.....
ISS	.....	Med	.....
SBJ	.....	NP	.....
ESR	.....	Surg	.....
Trop	.....	Phon	.....
VD	.....	Vet	.....
Lab	.....	Oper	.....
San	.....	Train	.....
SE	.....	Hosp	.....
Civ-Nutr	.....	Supp	.....
.....	.....	Control	.....
.....	.....	Med Stat	.....
.....	.....	Hist	.....
.....	.....	Res Dev	.....

Initial and Return to  
Medical Intelligence

to be checked

REPORT NO. 183

25 February 1946

MEDICAL ANALYSIS SECTION  
5250th Technical Intelligence Company  
APO 500



## Japanese Hospital Forms

SOURCE: Various hospital units examined by Medical Analysis Section of 5250th Technical Intelligence Company.

IMPORTANCE: Not previously reported. This report is an attempt to show a general picture of the various types of forms used by the Japanese in the administration of their field hospitals.

DESCRIPTION: Each item is shown in a photograph with the literal Japanese title and translation. It must be remembered that the Japanese pamphlets read from back to front and from right to left and that the translations shown are literal with no attempt to correct the wording except for the insertion of one or two words in parentheses to make the meaning more precise. Japanese military writing is often shortened and punctuation is omitted which adds to the confusion in determining the meaning of the literal translation.

### List of Forms Examined:

1. Name Card for the Wounded Soldier  
(Emergency Medical Tag)
2. Diagram of the Wounded Man - Navy type
3. Anatomical Chart - Army type
4. Daily Report Concerning the Patients - #1 and #2
5. Chart for Listing the Clinical Temperature of the Patients
6. Chart for Listing the Names of Patients Operated-  
#1 and #2



7. Report of Patients (of a unit) Entering the Hospital - Ten Day Period
8. List of Names of Patients who Stay in Hospital
9. Patient Roster
10. Monthly Report Concerning the Patient
11. Inventory of Patients to be Sent to Another Hospital - Forms A (#1 and #2) and B
12. Chart for Listing the Casualties in the Battle
13. Register of Casualties in the Battle
14. Chart for Listing the Articles Belonging to Patients
15. Monthly Report Concerning the Clothing for Patients
16. Monthly Report Concerning Medical Supplies  
A#1, A#2 and A#3
17. Chart for Listing the Consumption of the Medical Supplies in the Field
18. Register of Drugs Received and Dispensed
19. Prescription Record
20. Labels for Medicines
21. Ledger of Medicines
22. Ledger of Articles of Consumption
23. Ledger of Equipment
24. The Book for Listing the Details of Repairs of Equipment
25. Autopsy Forms #1 and #2
26. Register of Bacteriological Examination Results
27. Register of System Results
28. Remark of Examination Forms
29. Record Cards for Field Chemical Laboratory
  - a. Gas Analysis
  - b. Pathological and Toxicological
  - c. Miscellaneous

COMMENT: In general, The Japanese medical and hospital book-keeping forms are similar but inferior to those used by the US Army Medical Department. The grade of paper used is inferior and it is difficult to understand how permanent records can be preserved by the use of this type of paper.

The charts and forms are large and unwieldy and definitely unfit for field use.

There are two ideas of the Japanese that could be adopted advantageously in our own paper work. The Japanese "Name Card for the Wounded Man" (corresponds to our Emergency Medical Tag, Form 52b) has two red, detachable borders to signify the status of the patient in the field. The adoption of this idea would greatly facilitate the sorting and evacuation of patients from combat installations. The Japanese also use anatomical charts in field medical installations. The inclusion of an anatomical drawing in our forms 52b and 52c would decrease the amount of handling to which a patient is subjected at forward X-ray and surgical installations and facilitate rapid handling and accurate recording of wound of entrance, course, and wound of exit.



## Name Card for the Wounded Soldier

These cards are 5" x 2 3/4" and come in a booklet of 20. The cards are white with the Japanese writing in red and there are 3/8" red borders on each side of the card which are perforated for ease in removing. The card itself is perforated at its binding so it can be easily removed from the booklet.

There is a metal eyelet at one end of the card with a double 6" length of cord for fastening the card to the patient's clothing.

On one side of the card there is a space for the patient's full name, rank, regiment and division. On the reverse side of the card are spaces for the following information:

1. "The wounded region"
2. "The name of the wound"
3. "He was provided with a band for stopping hemorrhage at date time (tourniquet)"
4. "Cautions"
5. "To be transported by stretcher"
6. "To be transported by ambulance"

On the inside of the cover there are the following directions:

1. "The wounded soldier bearing the name card with red colored two margins is the one who is not suitable to be transported, the one suitable to be transported is the bearer of the card with only one red margin, the bearer of the card without both margins ought to go on foot."

2. "The wounded to be transported must be classified whether he will be transported by stretcher or by an ambulance and either title of 'to be transported by a stretcher' or 'to be transported by an ambulance' must be cancelled."

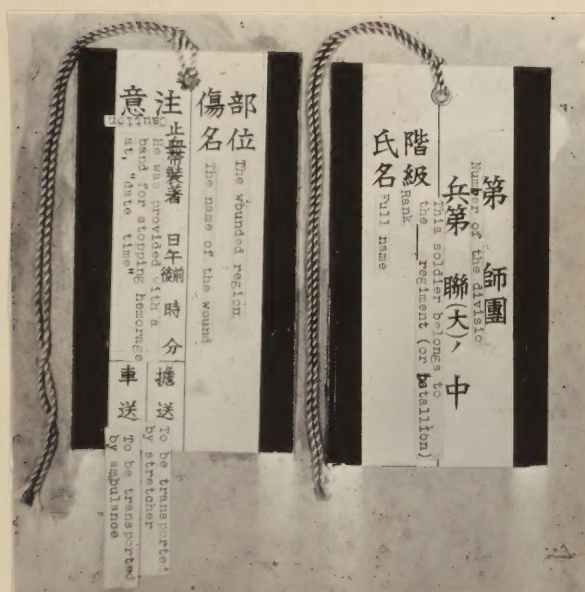
3. "You must write down the serious matter concerning the treatment, etc., in the blank space of 'Caution'."

COMMENT: This tag corresponds to the Emergency Medical Tag (form 52b) of the US Army Medical Department. This tag contains the pertinent information but is somewhat incomplete compared with the form 52b. However there are two interesting features of the two types of Japanese EMT's which might be adapted by our Medical Department.

The detachable red borders are a simple and expedient way to aid in the sorting of the wounded at forward installations.

The anatomical drawing found on one type of Japanese EMT could well be adopted by the US Army Medical Department for use

on both the 52b and 52c forms. This drawing enables the Medical officer who first sees the patient to show clearly, quickly and precisely the wound of entrance, course of missile and wound of exit. If this were clearly shown it would eliminate excessive handling and rebandaging prior to treatment in collecting companies and field or evacuation hospitals.



Name Card for the Wounded Soldier.



## Diagram of the Wounded Man (Navy type)

These diagrams consist of anatomical charts to show the site of wounds in relationship to the skeletal and soft tissue structures. By means of these charts it is possible to show the wound of entrance, wound of exit, course of the missile, fractures, and location of foreign bodies.

The charts are 10 1/4" x 7 1/2" and are numbered A and B. Chart A shows the anterior view on one side and posterior view on the other. Chart B shows the right lateral on one side and left lateral on the other.

COMMENT: These charts are excellent and a similar thing would be of great advantage to US Army field and evacuation hospitals.

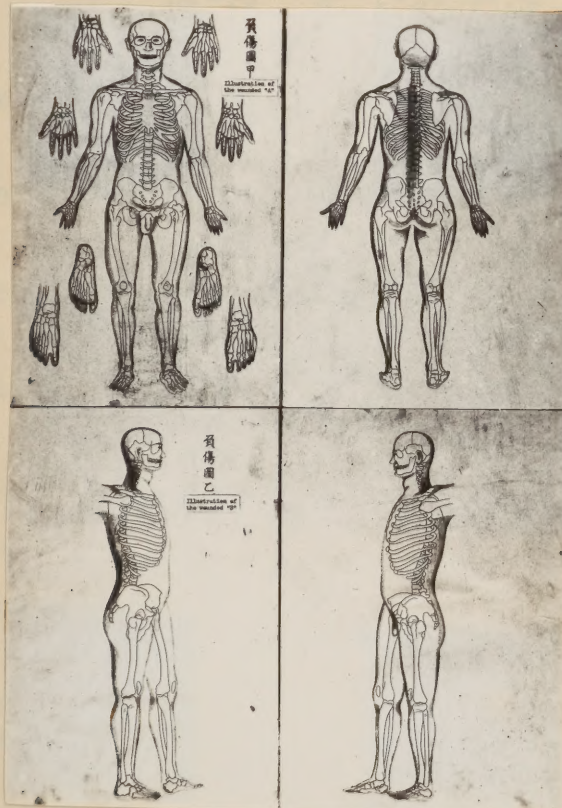


Diagram of the Wounded Man (Navy type)

### Anatomical Chart (Army Type)

This type of anatomical chart consists of 7 separate sheets stapled together and perforated for ease in removing them.

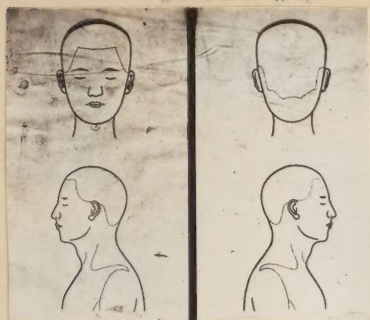
This chart is attached to the right side of "Daily report concerning the patient #2".

- |           |        |   |
|-----------|--------|---|
| Sheet #1. | Front: | a. Face<br>b. Left side head, neck and shoulders          |
|           | Back:  | a. Back of head<br>b. Right side head, neck and shoulders |
| Sheet #2. | Front: | a. Anterior of thorax and abdomen                         |
|           | Back:  | a. Posterior of thorax and lower back                     |
| Sheet #3. | Front: | a. Left side of body                                      |
|           | Back:  | a. Right side of body                                     |
| Sheet #4. | Front: | a. Right arm - ventral                                    |
|           | Back:  | a. Right arm - dorsal                                     |
| Sheet #5. | Front: | a. Left arm - ventral                                     |
|           | Back:  | a. Left arm - dorsal                                      |
| Sheet #6. | Front: | a. Legs showing anterior of right and medial of left      |
|           | Back:  | a. Legs showing posterior of right and lateral of left    |
| Sheet #7. | Front: | a. Legs showing medial of right and anterior of left      |
|           | Back:  | a. Legs showing posterior of left and lateral of right    |

COMMENT: These charts have the same advantages as the Navy type but are somewhat more cumbersome and do not show the skeletal system.



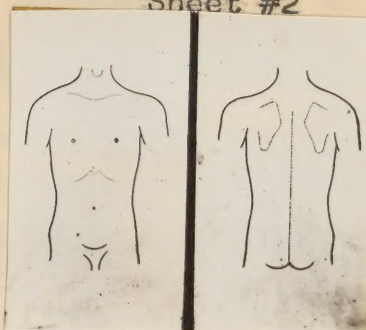
Sheet #1



Front

Back

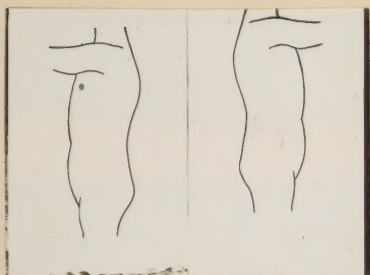
Sheet #2



Front

Back

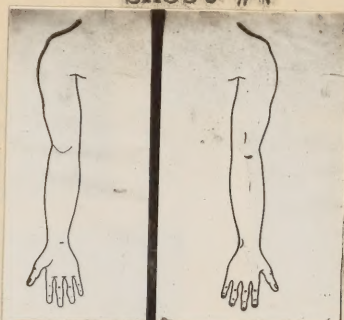
Sheet #3



Front

Back

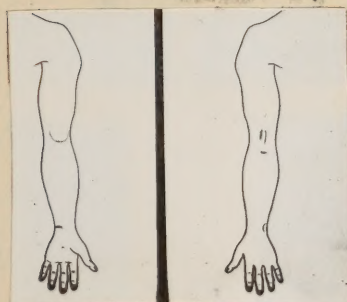
Sheet #4



Front

Back

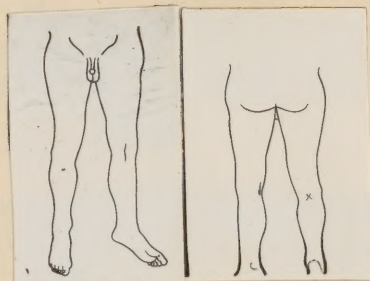
Sheet #5



Front

Back

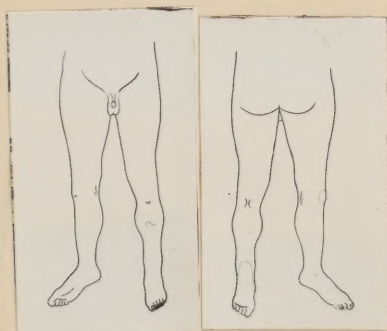
Sheet #6



Front

Back

Sheet #7



Front

Back

## Daily Report Concerning the Patients

This form consists of a fine tissue like paper, 13 1/2" x 10 1/2". There are two types.

The first type is done in black ink and is a blank sheet probably used as a daily progress sheet as a supplement to the second type.

The second type is done either in blue or black ink and is divided into two sections. The first of these two sections has blanks for the following entries:

1. "The year he was enlisted"
2. "The date he joined the army"
3. "Number of the corps wherein he entered"
4. "Pharmaceutical officer in charge"
5. "Domicile" (home address)
6. "Housekeeper in his absence and its relationship"
7. "Number of the corps"
8. "Full name and rank in the army"
9. "Domicile his professional ability" (probably business address)
10. "The place wherein he was sick or wounded"
11. "Classification of his disease"
12. "Birth date "
13. "Months he has stayed in the army"
14. "Attack of disease date "
15. "First examination date "
16. "Day he came to stay in the hospital date "
17. "Day he left the hospital date "
18. "Removal" (evacuation)
19. "Days he received treatment"
20. "Number (of the ) patient in the hospital" (spaces for 12 entries)
21. "Name of sickness or wound"

The second section is where the patient's blood relationship (closest relative), anamnesis (past history) and the cause, progress and treatment of the disease is recorded.

At the bottom of the page is the date, condition of the disease (severity), method of treating, food (diet) and special cautions.

Directions for the use of this second type of daily patient report are printed on those made with black ink but not the forms done in blue.



The directions are as follows:

1. "In classifying the degree of wounds or diseases (severity), use the numerals 1st, 2nd, etc."

2. "Years of service will be recorded from the time of active service and will include the month in which the illness occurred. However, the service of those who were ill when inducted and whose date of illness is not clear will be recorded to include the month of their first examination."

3. "If the unit of the patient is in Japan during peace time at the occurrence (onset) of illness or wound, the entry may be omitted."

4. "The length of treatment (number of days) will be calculated in accordance with Army Regulations concerning the "Table of Patients Separated by Type of Illness."

5. "In the event there is an original unit, home unit, or unit in charge at the activation of the present unit, the (this) unit will also be recorded in brackets in the unit number column"

NOTE: In many cases, parts of units are sent out into the field and given a different designation while the original unit still is maintained at home training new recruits. Also, units are activated at POE's under the temporary charge of the unit in that POE area. In either case the patient's original or "mother" unit is recorded in brackets.

6. "When place names (location) and surnames are difficult to understand they will be simplified."

7. "Whenever there is a change in diagnosis of illness, improvement, change of illness or development of another disease on top of the old, the reasons thereof must be written on the second sheet (in this report this is the 'first type' or progress sheet) and the necessary notations made on the first sheet in the appropriate column and stamped by the medical officer in charge."

8. "In the event a transfer is made, the reasons and the point (place) to which the transfer was made must be recorded on the second sheet (progress notes) and stamped by the medical officer in charge."

COMMENT: These two forms correspond basically to those used in American army hospitals for patients' records. They are relatively complete and probably serve their purpose adequately.

病  
床  
日  
誌



Daily Report Concerning the Patients

First Type (Progress Sheet)

DAILY REPORT CONCERNING PATIENT													
病 床 日 誌													
Name of sickness or		Patient no.											
Hospital		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NO.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Date		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Condition of the disease													
Cause, progress, treatment of the disease													
Place of residence													
Occupation													
Education													
Social history													
Family history													
Personal history													
Previous diseases													
Present symptoms													
Physical examination													
Laboratory examination													
X-ray examination													
Pathological examination													
Prognosis													
Remarks													

Daily Report Concerning the Patients

Second Type



## Chart for Listing the Clinical Temperature of Patients

This chart is a single sheet of white paper, 14 1/4" x 10". At the top of the sheet there is a blank for name, rank, corps number, and name of the sickness (diagnosis). There is also a space for date and time of admission to the hospital.

Running down the right side (which would be the top of the graph) are two columns, one for the calendar day and the other for the "ordinary number of the day he is in bed" (hospital day).

Running down the left side of the graph are 3 columns:

1. Respiration - in black - 10 - 90 per minute
2. Pulse - in red - 30 - 190 per minute
3. Clinical temperature - in blue - 34°-42° centigrade

At the bottom of the graph are 3 columns:

1. Quantity of urine (daily)
2. Frequency of excrement (daily)
3. Notes (daily)

COMMENT: This chart is similar to the temperature graphs used in American army hospitals except that temperature is given in degrees centigrade. Temperature, pulse, and respiration were apparently recorded only twice a day.

The date and the time when he came to stay the hospital

病 名		Calender day	
Name of diseases (Diagnosis)		Ordinary number of the day he is in bed (Hospital Day)	
Number of the corp 病室 Full name	Respiration 呼吸	Pulse 脈	Clinical Temperature 臨床温度
Quantity of Urine 尿量	Frequency of excrement 排便	Quantity of Urine 尿量	Frequency of excrement 排便

Chart for Listing the Clinical Temperature of Patients



## Chart for Listing the Names of Patients Operated, #1 and #2

These charts are on a single, thin piece of paper, 10" x 14". The instructions are in the upper left hand corner of Chart #1 and are interpreted as follows:

### "Attention in Preparation:

1. This form is to be (used) each time a first aid station is opened, and is to be filed in one place after the battle.
2. Minor surgery, splints, etc. will be kept by number and type and entered into surgery note column.

(i.e. Minor surgery	Splints
Hand: 25	Arm: 11
Leg: 14	Leg: 5)

The title of this sheet is "Chart for Listing the Names of the Patients Operated in date." There are a total of 9 columns (horizontal) for entries and the vertical columns have the following titles:

1. "Name of Sickness"
2. "The date on which he was wounded"
3. "The date on which he was operated"
4. "Conditions of Sickness"
5. "Note concerning the operation"
6. "Removal"
7. "Number of the corps"
8. "Rank"
9. "Full name"

Chart #2 is identical to #1 except for the title and instructions are omitted. There is room for 10 entries instead of 9.

COMMENT: Chart #2 is a continuation of Chart #1. These two charts are used in a field hospital unit or surgical dressing station to record the number and type of operations along with the name of the wounded individual.





Report of Patients (of a unit) Entering the Hospital  
Ten Day Period

This report is a sheet of thin paper, 7 1/4" x 10 1/2", with the title "Report of Patients (of a unit) Entering the Hospital - Ten Day Period Date: from\_\_\_ to\_\_\_." There is a blank for the location and unit number.

The report is divided into two sections. The titles of the vertical columns of the upper section are:

1. "Classification"
2. "Officers:
  - a. New patients
  - b. Deaths
  - c. Transfer"
3. "Non-commissioned officers and men:
  - a. New patients
  - b. Deaths
  - c. Transfer"
4. "Total Patients in Hospital - End of Ten Day Period
  - a. Officers
  - b. Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men
  - c. Total"

The titles of the horizontal columns of the upper section are:

1. "Battle Wounded"
2. "Communicable Disease"
3. "Illness"
4. "Total"

The title of the second section is "Remarks: The Principal Illnesses and the Number of Patients are as follows:"

There are 9 vertical columns which have the following titles:

1. "Name of Illness"
2. "New Patients"
3. "Deaths"
4. "Name of Illness"
5. "New Patients"
6. "Deaths"
7. "Name of Illness"
8. "New Patients"
9. "Deaths"

The following directions for filling in this record are on the left hand side of the sheet:

## Care in Preparation:

1. Report of Patients for a Unit - Ten Day Period will have a red line drawn through the words "Entering hospital" in the title, likewise, the Report of Patients Entering Hospital - Ten Day Period will have a red line drawn through the word "Unit". Patients taken into the hospital during a ten day period will be recorded in the column marked "New Patients".

2. The ten day period will be according to the calendar dates, 10th, 20th and the last day of the month. Though a full ten days has not passed, the reports will be prepared on said dates.

3. Communicable diseases will be determined according to the Army Communicable Disease Prevention Regulations. Illnesses will be said to be those other than battle wounds and communicable diseases.

4. Report of Patients Entering Hospital - Ten Day Period will include patients entering the hospital. The Report of Patients of a Unit - Ten Day Period will include those who are resting from drills or horse mounts.

5. For the purpose of differentiating between transfers from a base hospital (includes recuperation centers, etc.) and new patients coming directly from a unit, the transfer figure will be bracketed and entered on the "New Patient" column of the Report of Patients Entering Hospital - Ten Day Period.

6. Those with communicable diseases will be entered in the "Communicable Disease" column. Those with undetermined illnesses (includes those who show symptoms of communicable diseases) will be entered in the "Illness" column and the reason and number of patients will be recorded under "Remarks".

7. Patients whose illness was unknown at the time of their admittance will not be recorded in the "New Patient" column at the time the illness is decided, but will be recorded in the appropriate column under "Number of Patients Present at the End of a Ten Day Period" and the reasons thereof given under "Remarks".

8. The total of both the battle dead (includes those who died as a result of their wounds and the missing) and battle wounded will be recorded in the Report of Patients of a Unit - Ten Day Period under "New Patients" of the "Battle Wounded" column. The battle dead will also be recorded under "Deaths". The columns under "Remarks" will be as follows:

Illnesses	New Patients	Dead
Battle Wounded	22	(Missing 1) <sup>10</sup> (Died as re-) (sult of ) (wounds 2)



9. In the Report of Patients of a Unit - Ten Day Period, those entrusted to the care of a local doctor will be recorded under "Transfers" and the name of the hospital and its location will be entered under "Remarks".

10. Patients other than the military will be recorded separately according to their official rank in the appropriate column by Arabic numerals. The number of Prisoners of war and foreign military personnel will be particularly noted under "Remarks".

11. Furthermore, under "Remarks", communicable diseases, par. #3, together with malaria, venereal diseases, beri-beri, heat stroke, frost bite, other common illnesses and principal diseases must be recorded.

COMMENT: This report is submitted on the 10th, 20th and last day of each month and is forwarded to higher headquarters. It corresponds to our "Report of Sick and Wounded".

[illegible]

Report of Patients (of a unit) Entering the Hospital  
Ten Day Period

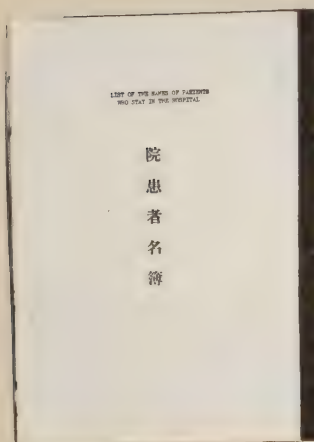
## List of Names of Patients Who Stay in Hospital

This book consists of 50 double sheets of thin tissue, 7 1/2" x 10 1/2". Each page has 24 spaces for names of patients, making the total number of patients that can be listed 1200.

Reading from left to right, the titles of the columns are;

1. "Patient's number in the hospital"
2. "Name of sickness"
3. "Classification of the sickness"
4. "Date he came to hospital"
5. "Date he left the hospital"
6. "Removal"
7. "Number of the corps"
8. "Rank"
9. "Full name"

COMMENT: This booklet apparently is started when the hospital is opened and is a continuous roster as long as the hospital functions. There is a notation to the effect that there must be one copy of this roster filed during wartime.



Cover of booklet.

Form.



## Patient Roster

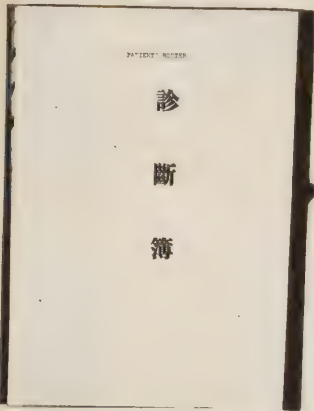
This roster is a booklet, 10 1/2" x 7 1/2", consisting of 50 double pages. Each page has sufficient space for the names of and information on 6 patients so that, in all, the booklet is sufficient for 300 patients.

The space allotted to each patient has blanks for his name, rank, serial number, name of the disease, cause of the disease, classification of the disease, date of onset of illness, profession of the patient, treatment of the case and memoranda (progress notes).

### Directions for using the Patient Roster:

1. "Divide the patients in order of their battalions and index the roster."
2. "Register the major symptoms, the result of the pathological test, appointment of the foods, beds, shoes, etc in the blank space of summary."
3. "In registering how to treat and summary, register the day of the treatment in bracket under them."
4. "In registering the classification of the disease, the Chinese figure must be used in place of simple figures."
5. "In case of the change of the disease, you must register "change of disease" on the day the disease changed. Moreover, register the name as a new patient and register the reason on the blank spaces in the both summaries."
6. "In case of classifying the treatments, the truths of the stay in the hospital or the room, the rest from drill or riding on the horse back, exemption and death must be registered with red ink, while the others with the black ink."
7. "The matters concerning the patients brought forward from the former month must be registered with red ink."
8. "In case of the patients who are working, the number of assortment of the diseases may be omitted in the blank space of the name of disease."

COMMENT: This roster gives relatively brief and complete information on each patient so that reference to the Patient Roster would give a comprehensive patient-picture of the hospital concerned.



Cover of Booklet.

The image shows a patient roster form. It has a header section with fields for "PATIENT NAME", "AGE", "SEX", "DATE OF BIRTH", "DATE OF ADMISSION", and "DATE OF DISCHARGE". Below the header is a table with multiple columns and rows. The columns are labeled with Japanese characters: "姓" (Surname), "名" (Given Name), "年齢" (Age), "性別" (Sex), "生年月日" (Date of Birth), "入院年月日" (Date of Admission), and "退院年月日" (Date of Discharge). The rows are numbered 1 through 10. The form is filled with handwritten Japanese text.

Form.



## Monthly Report Concerning the Patients

This report consists of a booklet of 20 pages of thin paper, 15" x 10 1/2". At the top of the page is a space for the sheet number and a place for the month, country and number of the corps.

There are 11 columns across the page for the following:

1. "Name of sickness"
2. "Column number"
3. "New cases"
4. "Old cases"
5. "Total cases"
6. "Days of treatment"
7. "Recovered"
8. "Deaths"
9. "Removals"
10. "Accidents"
11. "Balance"

The sickness column or disease classification column is divided into 14 sections which are further subdivided:

1. "Whole body sicknesses"
  - a. Cholera
  - b. Dysentery
  - c. Typhus
  - d. Paratyphus
  - e. Smallpox
  - f. Typhoid
  - g. Scarlet fever
  - h. Diphtheria
  - i. Plague
  - j. Prevailing cerebral spinal meningitis
  - k. Measles (German measles)
  - l. Malaria
  - m. Tropical fever
  - n. Epidemic influenza
  - o. Tuberculosis (probably pulmonary)
  - p. The other tuberculosis
  - q. Beri-beri
  - r. Poisoning
  - s. Thirsty
  - t. The other whole body sickness"
2. "Diseases of nervous system"
  - a. Mental diseases
  - b. The other nerval diseases"

3. "Diseases of the respiratory organs"
  - a. Pneumonia
  - b. Pleuresy
  - c. Other respiratory diseases"
4. "Diseases of circulatory organs"
5. "Diseases of digestive organs"
  - a. Acute inflammation of stomach
  - b. Acute inflammation of the intestines
  - c. Diseases of the liver
  - d. Diseases of other digestive organs"
6. "Diseases of urinary organs"
7. "Venereal Disease"
8. "Optical disease"
  - a. Infectious optical disease
  - b. Non-infectious optical disease"
9. "Otic diseases"
10. "Cortex diseases (skin)"
  - a. Scabies
  - b. Boils and carbuncles
  - c. Other cortex diseases"
11. "Diseases of movement organs"
  - a. Diseases of bone and periosteum
  - b. Diseases of muscles, tendons, and mucuous bags (bursa)
  - c. The other diseases of motion organs"
12. "Wounds and accidents"
  - a. Wounds by gun
  - b. Wounds by cannon
  - c. Wounds by explosives
  - d. Wounds by sword or bayonets
  - e. The others
  - f. Saddle-gall
  - g. Shoe-sore
  - h. Sprain and cut (hypodermic)
  - i. Sprain and cut
  - j. Fracture of bone
  - k. Dislocation
  - l. Frost bite
  - m. Other wounds
  - n. Death by drowning
  - o. The other accidents
13. "The other wounds and sicknesses"
  - a. Self-injury
  - b. Suicide



- c. Murder
- d. Feigned sickness"

#### 14. "Indistinct illness"

Below number 14 is a line for the totals of each column.

At the bottom there are 4 other spaces for totals by rank:

1. "Officers and ranking officers"
2. "Non-commissioned officers and privates"
3. "Civilians"

Next to the bottom column are places for average number of patients, number of patients per 1000 troops, and the patients who are members of the hospital.

The bottom column is for notes or memoranda.

**COMMENT:** This monthly report is fairly complete as to number of patients and types of cases and was probably forwarded to their Surgeon General's office. The disease classification is somewhat confusing by our standards in that it is inconsistent. Some classifications are detailed and others very general. Also, there must be duplication if the true patient picture is to be presented.

Sickness		Number of patients	Total days of treatment	Number of the body	Incident	Balance
				Recover	Death	Removed
Cholera						
Dysentery						
Typhoid						
Paratyphoid						
Typhoid						
Scarlet fever						
Diphtheria						
Measles						
Prevalent cerebral spinal meningitis						
Measles (German measles)						
Typhoid fever						
Epidemic influenza						
Tuberculosis						
Other tuberculosis						
Beriberi						
Scurvy						
Thyroid						
The other whole body sicknesses						
Mental disease						
The other mental disease						
Pneumonia						
Typhoid						
The other respiratory diseases						
The disease of the circulation organs						
Acute inflammation of stomach						
Acute inflammation of intestines						
The disease of the liver						
The other diseases of the digestive organs						
The disease of the urinary organs						
Venereal disease						
Infectious spinal disease						
Non-infectious spinal disease						
Other spinal disease						
Scabies						
Scabies and carbuncles						
The other skin diseases						
Diseases of bone and periosteum						
The diseases of muscle, tendons and mucous bags						
The other diseases of the motion organs						
Wound by gun						
Wound by explosive						
Wound by sword or bayonet						
Other						
Cattle fall						
Dropsy						
Strain and out (Hypodermic)						
Strain and out						
Fracture of the bone						
Sprain and dislocation						
Bite						
The other wounds						
Death by drowning						
The other accidents						
Self injury						
Suicide						
Hysteria						
Palpitations						
The other nervous diseases						
Total						
Total number patients in hospital						
Rank						
Officers and ranking officers						
Non-commissioned officers and privates						
Civilians						
Average number						
per 1,000						
The patients who are members of the hospital						
Memorandum						

Monthly Report Concerning the Patients

## Inventory of Patients to be Sent to Another Hospital

Form A - #1

Form A - #2

Form B

Form A#1 is a thin piece of paper, single sheet, 14" x 10". The form is divided into 2 sections, the upper one having spaces for listing 9 patients and the lower one having spaces for 11 patients or a total of 20 per sheet.

The heading of the sheet has spaces for the following entries:

1. "Patient invoice" (translation)
2. "Date sent date"
3. "Place from which sent                     "
4. "Sending unit                     "

There are 5 columns, vertical, to give the following information about each patient evacuated or transferred;

1. "Name of hospital"
2. "Unit and number of unit"
3. "Rank"
4. "Name"
5. "Remarks"

Form A#2 is a continuation of Form A#1 but does not have the heading. It has places for 22 entries with the same column headings, i.e.:

1. "Name of hospital"
2. "Unit (corps) and number of unit"
3. "Rank"
4. "Name"
5. "Remarks"

Form B is a booklet, 10 1/2" x 8", of 50 sheets of thin paper. The title on each sheet is "Inventory of Patients to be Sent to Another Hospital, Form B".

There are 2 vertical columns which have the following titles:

1. "Patients to be transported"
2. "Accident in the way of transportation"

The first column (patients to be transported) has the following titles beneath it:

1. "The sick soldiers"
2. "The wounded soldiers"
3. "Total soldiers"



Beneath the columns there is a space for the time and date and the notation "We have received the above written patients" with a place for a signature.

The following "caution" is placed in the lower right hand column:

"This paper must be forwarded together with Form A in transporting the patients."

COMMENT: These 3 sheets are used when patients are transferred or evacuated. The list of the patients is sent to the next unit in the chain of evacuation along with Form B which gives the total number of patients transferred. Form B acts as a receipt for the driver and the evacuating hospital. These are similar in purpose to the forms the US Army Medical Department uses in the evacuation of patients.

Inventory of patients to be sent to another  
hospital Form A-#1

Patient invoice	Date sent	Date	Sending unit
Name of hospital	Place from which sent	Unit and number	Remarks

Form A-#1

Unit and number 部 隊 番 号		Rank 階 級	Name 姓 名	Army 軍 種	Remarks 備 考
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>           等 Name of hospital         </div> <div>           心  </div> </div>					

Form A-#2

Inventory of patients to be sent to another hospital	
Patients to be transported	Accident in the way of transportation
The sick soldiers	
The wounded soldiers	
Total soldiers	
前記患者收領人 We have received the above written patients	
Date	Time

CAUTION: This paper must be forwarded together with form A in transporting the patients.

Form B



## Chart for Listing the Casualties in the Battle

This booklet consists of 50 single sheets of fine paper, 13 1/4" x 9 1/2".

The directions for compiling it are as follows:

1. "Concerning the members who joined the battle, the numbers in the beginning of the battle must be registered and the members sent as the reinforcements must be registered in the memorandum space classifying them into the officers and the ones below the sub-officers."
2. "Only the casualties caused by combat ought to be registered. The other accidental injuries in the battle field-except the slightly wounded in the corps - and the necessary matters besides this chart must be registered in the blank spaces of the memorandum."

The chart itself is approximately 7 1/4" x 8" and the title is "Chart for listing the casualties in the battle which lasted from date to date. Investigated at date."

Reading horizontally the columns are as follows:

1. Classification
2. Rank
3. Combatant
4. Non-combatant
  - a. Infantry arm
  - b. Transportation arm
  - c. Sanitary Corps
  - d. The others
5. Total

The vertical columns are as follows:

1. Members who joined in the battle
  - a. Officers
  - b. Sub-officers and non-commissioned officers
2. Death in the battle field
  - a. Officers
  - b. Sub-officers and non-commissioned officers

3. Death in the dressing station
  - a. Officers
  - b. Sub-officers and non-commissioned officers
4. The wounded who were transported to the rear
  - a. Officers
  - b. Sub-officers and non-commissioned officers
5. The wounded who remain in the corps
  - a. Officers
  - b. Sub-officers and non-commissioned officers
6. Total casualties
  - a. Officers
  - b. Sub-officers and non-commissioned officers
7. Missing
  - a. Officers
  - b. Sub-officers and non-commissioned officers

At the bottom of the page is a large space for memoranda (see instruction #2).

COMMENT: The word "sub-officers", found in the vertical columns, means warrant officers. However, it is probable that this refers to enlisted men and the casualties are broken down with officers in one column and non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in another column.

This chart is more of an administrative record than a medical one, probably to inform higher headquarters of the battle losses in order that replacements may be obtained. This does not list the casualties by name as does the other battle casualties record.



戰 鬪 死 傷 表  
(五拾枚綴)

分類 Classification	年 Year	日 Day	月 Month	傷亡總數 Total Casualties	Investigated at date		Total
					Non-combatant	Combatant	
傷亡者 Members who					Infantry	Sanitary	
傷亡者 Members who					Arm	also in Arm Corp	The others
傷亡者 Members who					Sub-officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Non commissioned officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Sub-officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Non commissioned officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Sub-officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Non commissioned officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Sub-officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Non commissioned officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Sub-officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Non commissioned officers		
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傷亡者 Members who					Non commissioned officers		
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傷亡者 Members who					Sub-officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Non commissioned officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Sub-officers		
傷亡者 Members who					Non commissioned officers		
傷亡者 Members who							

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## "Register of Casualties in the Battle"

This register is a booklet of 50 sheets of thin paper, 9 1/2" x 13".

The directions for compiling this register are printed on each page and interpreted as follows:

1. "This register must be compiled in every combat (battle) and filed in the same collection during the war."
2. "As this register may be used as the certain base of the casualties in the combat on the same day, the senior surgeon in every corps must have charge of these without fail. Afterwards, whenever the results of the missing soldiers may become distinct or errors may be found, they must be immediately corrected."
3. "On this register, only the casualties caused by the combat ought to be registered."
4. "In case of having a major wound and a by-wound (additional wound), these must be registered on the same line and the name of the wound must be so correctly registered as possible. Concerning the dead, it must be so exactly registered that the cause of death may be supposed."
5. "Any removal after the stay in the field hospital need not be registered but the wounded soldier who died in the hospital before the compilation of the daily patient report must be registered without fail."
6. "In the corps having no sanitary number, the method of reporting must be suitably decided by the medical department under which control the corps is."

The title of each individual sheet is "Register of the Casualties in the Battle which Lasted from date to date".

The columns for making entries, reading from left to right, are:

1. "Date when they were wounded."
2. "Name of the wound."
3. "Summary."
4. "Number of the corps."
5. "Arm and rank."
6. "Full name."



COMMENT: This report is more detailed than the Chart for Listing the Battle Casualties in that it gives the patient's name. The report is only for battle casualties and is submitted to the senior medical officer in the corps concerned who probably summarizes them for higher echelons.

[illegible]

## Register of Casualties in the Battle

Chart for Listing the Articles Belonging to Patients  
(Patient's Property Record Card)

This chart is made of relatively heavy paper, 13 3/4" long and 7 1/2" wide, printed in black ink. The chart tells the name, rank, serial number and organization of the patient. The chart is filled in at the first installation that accepts the patient. There are two double columns on the main part of the chart; the left hand column is for the name or description of the article and the right hand column is for the quantity.

There are five duplicate slips attached to the main chart and they are perforated for ease in removing them as necessary. They bear the number of the corps, rank, and full name of the patient. There is a place for the date and the number of the patient. These slips act as receipts as the articles change hands.

The directions at the top of each chart are interpreted as follows:

"Cautions of Compiling This"

1. "This list is compiled by the hospital wherein the patient was treated for the first time (the articles which belong to an unconscious patient ought to be listed antecedently to the hospital)" - (in the dressing station) - "and the list is used when the patient is transported."

2. "Number of the corps, rank, name of patient and number of corps which transported the patient must be wrote (written) down preliminary in (by) the transportation corps."



CHART FOR LISTING THE ARTICLES BELONG TO PATIENTS

Number of the corp where patient stayed at first

Number of the corp

Number of the corp, Rank, his full name

List of articles (for money) Quantity List of articles (for money) Quantity

Number of the corp, Rank, his full name

Date

Number of the corp, Rank, his full name

Date

Number of the corp, Rank, his full name

Date

Number of the corp, Rank, his full name

Date

Chart for Listing the Articles Belonging to Patients

## Monthly Report Concerning the Clothing for Patients

These reports come in a package of 25 sheets of thin paper, each 10 3/4" x 7 3/4". Directions are printed in the upper left hand corner as follows:

"Care in preparation:

The reason for clothing accidentally lost will be given in the remarks column."

The title of the report is "Monthly Report Concerning the Clothing for Patients in name of month . " Next to the title are two blanks for "Name of Land" (location) and "Number of the Corps."

The titles of the vertical columns are:

1. "Classification"
2. "Receiving:
  - a. Stock carried
  - b. From another corps
  - c. From the market"
3. "Total"
4. "Giving:
  - a. To another corps
  - b. Accident"
5. "Total"
6. "Balance"

The titles of the horizontal columns are:

1. "Pillow cover"
2. "Wadded clothes for patients" (padded)
3. "Lined clothes for patients"
4. "Unlined clothes for patients"
5. "Shirts"
6. "Waist band"
7. "Blanket"
8. "Mosquito net for 4 patients"

At the bottom of the sheet is a space for memoranda or remarks.

COMMENT: This sheet is for a monthly hospital inventory report of supplies to show what patients' clothing is on hand.



Monthly report concerning the clothings for patients in (name of month)

昭和 年 月 (日)		姓名		住居		職業		Nand of the land		Number of the corp	
Classification	Stock	Receiving		Total	Giving		Total	Balance			
		Carried	From another Corp		From the market	To another corp					
Pillow cover											
Wadded clothes for patient											
Lined clothes for patient											
Unlined clothes for patient											
Shirts											
Waist band											
Blanket											
Mosquito net for 4 patient											
Memorandum											
Remarks											

Case in Preparation  
1. The reason for clothing accidentally lost will be given in the remark column

# Monthly Report Concerning the Clothing for Patients

## Monthly Report Concerning the Medical Supplies

This monthly medical supply report consists of a booklet of 50 sheets of thin paper, 10 1/2" x 15". Type A #2 is similar and apparent a continuation of #1. Type A #3 is identical to #2 except there is a space for memorandum or remarks at the bottom.

The heading of each sheet is "Monthly Report "A" Concerning Medical Supplies". There is a place for the name of the country and the name of the corps.

There is one column for the name of the item and then two large subdivisions, one for receiving items and the other for issuing items. The "receiving" section has four columns: stock carried, items from another corps, items from the market (purchased) and a total column. The "issuing" section also has four columns: consumption, issues to another corps, accident and a total column. The last column on the right is the balance column.

On sheet #1 in the upper left hand corner are the following directions:

"Attention in preparing:

Items lost, discarded, or consumed must be recorded in a note stating the reasons."

COMMENT: These 3 sheets are used together as a monthly inventory report of medical supplies.



Fig. 1, Cover



衛生材料月報

甲二號  
(五十枚裝)

Fig. 2 Cover

[illegible]

Fig. 3, Form A No. 1



## Chart for Listing the Consumption of the Medical Supplies in the Field

This chart consists of a single sheet of thin paper, 15 1/2" x 11".

The instructions are printed at the top of each sheet and are as follows:

"Attention to be paid in preparation:

1. This form is to be used after each battle and should be prepared and annexed to the detailed medical report.
2. In the event supplies were abandoned, mislaid, or accidentally consumed, the quantity will be set off in brackets in the consumption column and the explanation thereof given in a separate paragraph in the notations.
3. The condition of supplementary supplies and damaged instruments will be recorded in the notations.
4. The name of units supplied will be recorded in the notations."

The title of the sheet is "Register of Medical Supplies - Date: from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_." It is divided into two double columns; the upper two have spaces for 13 entries each and the lower columns have space for 15 entries each or a total of 56 entries per sheet.

The titles of the subdivisions of each column are;

1. "Article"
2. "Number of" (quantity on hand)
3. "Received"
4. "Replenishments"
5. "Consumed"

COMMENT: The purpose of this report is to show the amount of Medical supplies consumed in a battle and it is submitted along with the detailed medical report of higher echelons.



[illegible]

Chart for Listing the Consumption of the Medical  
Supplies in the Field

## Register of Drugs Received and Dispensed

This register consists of 120 double sheets of thin paper in a booklet, 9 1/4" x 6 1/2". The title of the front page of the booklet is "Register of Drugs Received and Dispensed".

The directions for use on the first page are as follows:

1. "Articles will be listed in the following order: ('alphabetic order')."
  2. "Articles and their stock number will be recorded in the upper margin of the sheets."
  3. "When drugs are received from, or dispensed to, other units, the name of the unit and matters concerning the regional adjustments will be recorded as purchases or requisitions in the summary column. The number of the documentary proof must also be recorded."
  4. "In hospitals, etc., persons responsible for individual consumption will record such consumption at various times each month at their convenience."
  5. "At the end of each month, the receipts and the dispenses during the month will be totaled, subtracted, and the sum posted to the next receipts column. A note will be made in the summary column to the effect it is a transfer from the previous month."

Each page is divided into 2 sections which are identical. Each one half of the page is used for a different stock number. In the middle of the page is a place for the army in which the record is being kept.

The columns for recording from left to right are:

1. "Year, month and day"
2. "Received"
3. "Dispensed"
4. "Present"
5. "Summary"

There is room for 9 entries under each stock number.

COMMENT: This record book was probably used in the hospital pharmacy or other drug dispensing unit. The drugs are arranged alphabetically and this is a usual stock record report.

## Register of drugs received and dispensed

[illegible]

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## Prescription Record

This record is on a thin sheet of paper, 13" x 9 1/2". The sheet is divided into the right and left side.

Directions for use are in the lower right hand corner and are as follows:

### "Attention:

In the event the prescription exceeds the maximum dosage, the words 'Special Dosage' must be written on the upper border and must be affixed with the seal of the physician."

The right half of the sheet has the title "Prescription Record" in the center and "hospital room" (number) in the lower right hand corner.

The left of the sheet has three divisions:

1. "Date"
2. "Prescription"
3. "Recuperative medicine"

COMMENT: This prescription record is large and bulky. There is no space for the name of the patient. The exact meaning of "Recuperative Medicine" could not be determined.

Date 月 日	處 方 錄 Prescription record
Prescription 藥	
Recuperative Medicine 藥 品	hospital Room 室

注意 (一) 特殊ノ場合ニ於テ、  
最大ノ用量ヲ超過スル  
場合ニ於テハ、  
「Special Dosage」  
ノ文字ヲ記シ、  
醫師ノ印ヲ捺スル  
ベシ。

Prescription Record

## Labels for Medicine

There are two types of labels and each type is in a package of 100 labels.

The larger of the two labels is 2 3/4" x 2" and the characters and markings are in red ink. This label has the following Japanese Characters on it:

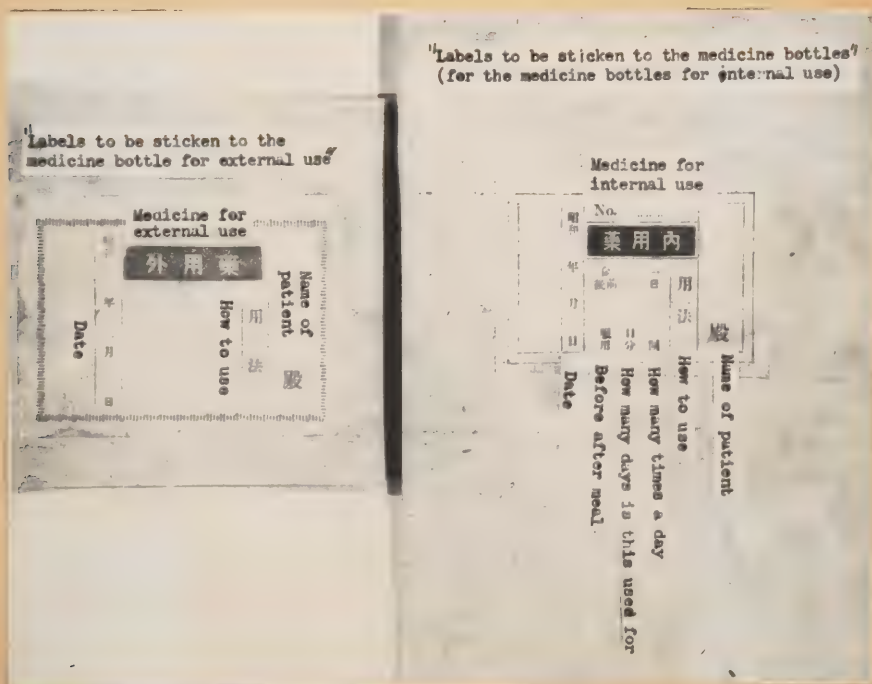
1. "Medicine for external use"
2. "Name of patient"
3. "How to use"
4. "Date"

The smaller label is 2 3/8" x 1 5/8" and the characters and markings are in blue ink. The label has the following Japanese characters on it:

1. "Medicine for internal use"
2. "Name of patient"
3. "How to use"
  - a. How many times a day
  - b. How many days is this used for
  - c. Before or after meals
4. "Date"

Neither type of label has a glue surface.

COMMENT: -These labels are not unusual except for the fact that the external medicine labels are in red and the internal medicine labels in blue. This seems to be a very excellent feature.



Labels for Medicine

## Ledger of Medicines

This ledger is 6 1/2" x 9 1/4" and consists of 100 double sheets of thin paper. The characters on the cover are interpreted as "Ledger of Medicines".

The instructions for using this ledger are at the top of each page and are interpreted as follows:

### "Remarks:

1. The arrangement of kinds of articles should be put in order of Japanese alphabet.
2. The name and unit of the article should be entered sideways in the outside of the column.
3. In case of receiving from the other corps or giving to the other corps, the name of the corps must be entered, while in case of requisition the characters 'requisition' and the number of documentary evidence (invoice number) must be entered in the column of summary.
4. Concerning the articles used in the hospital itself, the amount of consumption calculated must be entered severally in the convenient times every month (periodically as indicated during the month).
5. At the end of every month the total of receiving and giving (dispensing) in one month must be entered. In addition, the figures of the balance must be carried forward to the next column of "receiving" and the characters carried down from the former month must be entered in the column "Summary".

Each sheet has space for two different drugs and the name of the item is placed at the left side of the page.

There are 5 vertical columns which are for the following entries:

1. "Date"
2. "Receiving"
3. "Giving"
4. "Balance"
5. "Summary"

There are spaces for 9 separate entries for each drug concerned.

COMMENT: This ledger is an inventory of the drugs on hand in a unit and is kept up to date by making entries periodically during the month when indicated. At the end of each month the totals of items received and items dispensed are recorded.

This ledger is similar to the "Ledger of Equipment" and "Ledger of Articles of Consumption".



藥物出納簿

[illegible]

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## Ledger of Articles of Consumption

This ledger is 6 1/2" x 9 1/4" and consists of 100 double sheets of thin paper. The characters on the cover are interpreted as "Ledger of Articles of Consumption".

The instructions for using this ledger are at the top of each page and are interpreted as follows:

### "Remarks:

1. The arrangement of kinds of articles should be put in order of Japanese alphabet.
2. The name and unit of the article should be entered sideways in the outside of the column.
3. In case of receiving from the other corps or giving to the other corps, the name of the corps must be entered, while in case of requisition the characters 'requisition' and the number of documentary evidence (invoice number) must be entered in the column of summary.
4. Concerning the articles used in the hospital itself, the amount of consumption calculated must be entered severally in the convenient times every month (periodically as indicated during the month).
5. At the end of every month the total of receiving and giving (dispensing) in one month must be entered. In addition, the figures of the balance must be carried forward to the next column of "receiving" and the characters carried down from the former month must be entered in the column of "summary".

Each sheet has space for two different items and the name of the item is placed at the left side of the page.

There are 5 vertical columns which are for the following entries:

1. "Date"
2. "Receiving"
3. "Giving"
4. "Balance"
5. "Summary"

There are spaces for 9 separate entries for each item concerned.

COMMENT: This ledger is an inventory of the expendable items on hand in a unit and is kept up to date by making entries periodically during the month when indicated. At the end of each month, the totals of items received and items dispensed are recorded.

This ledger is similar to the "Ledger of Equipment" and "Ledger of Medicines".

LEDGER OF THE ARTICLES OF  
CONSUMPTION

消  
耗  
品  
出  
納  
簿

Cover of booklet

Unit												Date											
月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日
Receiving												受 消 耗 品 出 納 簿											
Giving												現 在											
Balance												陸 軍											
Summary																							

Form



## Ledger of Equipment

This equipment ledger is 6 1/4" x 9 1/4" and consists of 100 double sheets of thin paper. The Japanese characters on the cover are interpreted as "Ledger of Equipment".

At the top of each sheet are the following directions:

"Caution:

1. Names of equipment ought to be arranged in Japanese alphabetical order.
2. Name of equipment and term of quantity must be entered in the margin.
3. In case of receiving from the other corps and giving to them, the name of them must be entered. In case of purchasing in the market, you must enter whether it is purchasing or commandeering simultaneously (with) the receipt number.
4. In case of consumption in the hospital, the word showing the truth must be entered in the column of summary (i.e. items which are consumed by hospital use must so be noted in the summary column)."

The upper half of the page has spaces for ten entries and the lower half has spaces for nine entries. At the left of each group is a blank for "unit of equipment".

There are five vertical columns and they have the following titles:

1. "Date"
2. "Receiving"
3. "Giving"
4. "Balance"
5. "Summary"

COMMENT: The items entered in this ledger are listed in alphabetical order and one half page allotted to each unit or type of item. This ledger is used to keep an up to date inventory of non-expendable medical items.

This ledger is similar to the "Ledger of Medicines" and "Ledger of Articles of Consumption".

器  
械  
出  
納  
簿

Unit of Equipment												No.	
月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月
Date													
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>CAUTION</p> <p>(1) Names of equipment ought to be arranged in Japanese Alphabet order.</p> <p>(2) Name of equipment and term of quantity must be entered in the margin.</p> <p>(3) In case of receiving from the other corps and giving to them the name of them must be entered. In case of purchasing in the market you must enter whether it is purchasing or commanding simultaneously the receipt number.</p> <p>(4) In case of consumption in the hospital, the word shewing the truth must be entered in the column of Summary.</p> </div> <div> <p>陸軍</p> </div> </div>													

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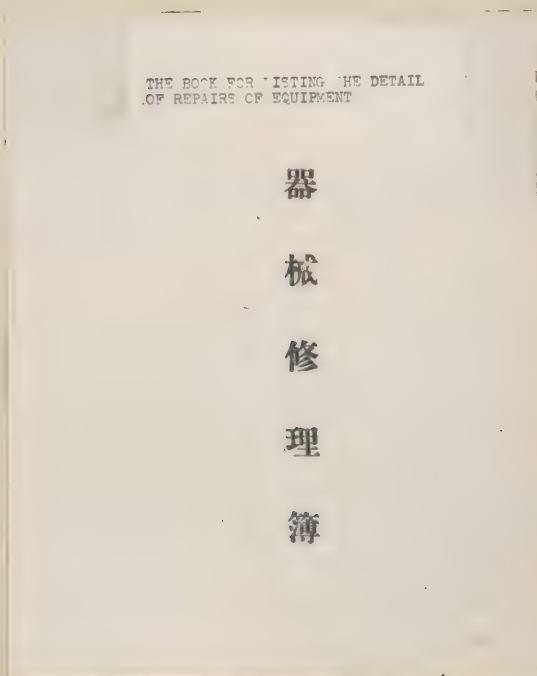
## The Book for Listing the Details of Repairs of Equipment

This book is 9 1/4" x 6 1/2" and consists of 50 double sheets of thin paper. Each sheet is divided in half by the title "The Book for Listing the Details of Repairs of Equipment" and a space for "Army".

There is a total of 14 horizontal columns for item entries. There are nine vertical columns and they have the following titles;

1. "Private seal of chief of the bureau"
2. "The date on which the repair was asked"
3. "The date on which the repaired equipment was delivered"
4. "Private seal of the pharmaceutical officer in charge"
5. "Name of equipment"
6. "Quantity"
7. "How to repair"
8. "The place where the equipment belongs to"
9. "Memorandum"

COMMENT: This record of equipment repairs is probably kept by the maintenance department of the hospital or installation.



Cover of booklet



Private seal of the chief of the bureau	局長印	
The date on which the repair was asked	日付	
The date on which the repaired equipment was delivered	日付	
Private seal of the pharmaceutical officer in charge	藥劑官印	
Name of the equipment	品名	
Quantity	数量	
How to repair	修理方法	
The place where the equipment belongs	所屬	
Memorandum	備考	

Form

Autopsy (Dissection) Examination Register

Form #1 and #2

These forms are cards, 10 1/2" x 7 3/4", made of heavy white cardboard.

Autopsy Examination Register Form #1 has blanks for the following entries:

A. Front of card:

1. "Dissection examination #\_\_\_\_\_ Army Field Epidemic Prevention Section, Pathology Squad."
2. "Official grade, rank, name and army."
3. "Unit attached"
4. "Unit requesting autopsy"
5. "Place of autopsy"
6. "Dissector \_\_\_\_\_ Army Doctor"
7. "Assistant"
8. "Recorder"
9. "Witness"
10. "Date and time of autopsy: year \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ time: (hour) \_\_\_\_\_ (minutes) begun."
11. "Date and time of death: year \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ time: (hour) \_\_\_\_\_ (minutes) died."
12. "Lapse of time after death: hour \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_."
13. "Clinical diagnosis (wound or illness) and degree of difference (severity) with classification of symptoms."
14. "Case history resume (by) Person in Charge \_\_\_\_\_, attached \_\_\_\_\_ Army Doctor."
15. "Autopsy diagnosis."
16. "System diagnosis."

B. Back of Card:

1. There are 14 columns down the left hand side of the upper half of the card for the following organs:

- a. Brain
- b. Spinal cord
- c. heart
- d. chest (thorax)
- e. Spleen
- f. Liver
- g. Pancreas
- h. Left lung
- i. Right lung
- j. Left kidney
- k. Right kidney
- l. Blank space
- m. Blank space
- n. Blank space

2. Reading from left to right there are the following headings to the columns listed above:

- a. Organ
- b. Length (in cm.)
- c. Width (in cm.)
- d. Thickness (in cm.)
- e. Weight (in grams)
- f. Preserved (returned) organic article:
  - (1) Cerebrum complet
  - (2) Cerebellum complet
  - (3) Medulla complete
- g. Remarks

3. Autopsy observations or opinions (this is the lower half of the card).

Autopsy Register Form #2 consists of 33 lines on the front and back both and is a continuation of Form #1 for opinions and discussion of the autopsy results.

COMMENT: These cards are used for recording the results of an autopsy examination and are complete and well made for this function.

Dissection Examination Number#		Army Field Epidemic Prevention Section, Pathology Squad	
剖檢號碼	號	軍	軍野戰防疫部病理班
官等職氏名 陸軍	Official grade, rank, name army	執刀者	軍醫
所屬部隊	Unit attached	Dissector	Army doctor
剖檢請求部隊	Unit requesting autopsy	介補者	Assistant
剖檢地點	Place of autopsy	記錄者	Recorded
剖檢日期	Date & time of autopsy	立會者	Witness
死亡日期	Date & time of death	開始	死後經過時間
死亡時間	Time of death	Lapsed of time after death	
死亡時間	Time of death	died	Hour Min.
臨床診斷 (傷病等)	Clinical diagnosis (wound, illness, degree of difference)	附	Classification symptoms
病歷摘要 (擔任者)	Case history resume (person in charge)	附	Army doctor
剖檢		剖檢	
Autopsy	Diagnosis	System	Diagnosis

Fig. 1 Form No. 1



臓器 (Organ)	長 (cm) (length)	幅 (cm) (width)	厚 (cm) (thickness)	重量 (g) (weight)	保存 (Preserved)	返還 (returned)	臓器品目 (Organic article)	備考 (Remarks)
脳 (Brain)							大脳全部 (Cerebrum Complete)	
脊髄 (Spinal cord)							小脳全部 (Cerebellum)	
心 (Heart)							延髄全部 (Medulla)	
胸腔 (Chest thorax)								
脾臓 (Spleen)								
肝臓 (Liver)								
膵臓 (Pancreas)								
左肺 (Left lung)								
右肺 (Right lung)								
左腎 (Left kidney)								
右腎 (Right kidney)								

剖検所見 (Autopsy observations)	意見 (Opinions)

Fig. 2 Form No. 1 - Back

Autopsy Register  
Form No. 2

剖検簿第二號紙

c

Fig. 3 Form No. 2

## Register of Bacteriological Examination Results

This register consists of a heavy white cardboard card, 10 1/2" x 7 3/4". The back and the front of the card are identical and there are 10 spaces for entries for separate specimens submitted for examination.

There are 8 columns which have the following headings, reading from left to right:

1. "Extraction (when taken) - month \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_"
2. "Decision (result) - month \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_"
3. "Examination Specimen"
4. "Objective"
5. "Result"
6. "Remarks"
7. "Unit name"
8. "Official rank, grade, name"

COMMENT: These cards are used in the laboratory to record the results of bacteriological examinations.

Register of Bacteriological Examination Results

Extraction		Decision		Examination	Result	Remarks	Unit Name	Official Rank, Grade Name
Month	Day	Month	Day	Specimen				
				Objective				

Register of Bacteriological Examination Results

Register of System Results  
(Pathological Specimen Card)

This register consists of a heavy white cardboard card, 10 1/2" x 7 3/4".

The directions printed on the left hand side of the front of the card are as follows;

"Attention:

The name of the home unit and /or the name of the unit requesting the examination will be recorded in the unit name column."

The back and the front of the card are identical and there are 10 spaces for entries of separate specimens.

There are 9 columns with the following headings:

1. "Stamp of chief examiner"
2. "Date received"
3. "Date of decision"
4. "Place (organ or location) from which the specimen was taken"
5. "Clinical diagnosis"
6. "Pathology system diagnosis"
7. "Remarks"
8. "Unit name and /or unit requesting examination"
9. "Official rank, grade, and name (of patient)"

COMMENT: This form is used in pathology for recording the results of pathological study of biopsies and other individual tissue examinations.



The name of the home unit and/or the name of the unit requesting the examination will be recorded in the unit name column

Register of System Results  
(Pathological Specimen Card)

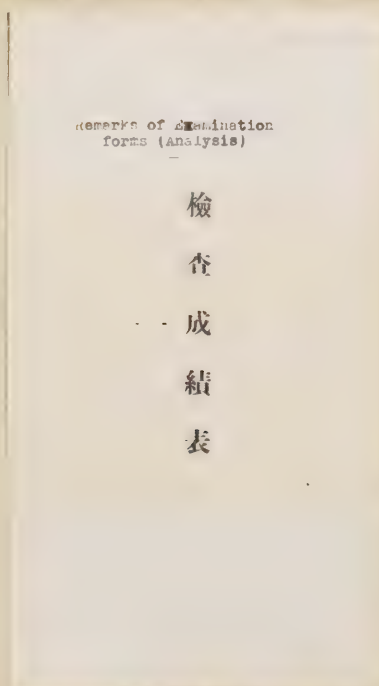
## Remarks of Examination Forms

This booklet is 5" x 6 3/4" and consists of 100 pages of whitepaper forms. The form is 6 3/4" x 3 3/4" and is perforated along the bound edge of the sheet to aid in the removal of the individual sheet.

The title "Remarks of Examination (Analysis) Forms" is along the left side of the form. The individual form has spaces for the following entries:

1. "Extraction (when obtained)
  - a. month
  - b. day
2. "Decision (results)
  - a. month
  - b. day
3. "Specimen"
4. "Unit from which specimen was sent"
5. "Full name, official grade, rank"
6. "Objective (results) of Examination (and/or analysis)"
7. "Remarks"
8. "Method of Examination"
9. "Notes"
10. "Examining officer's stamp"

COMMENT: This form is detachable and is used to inform the unit of medical officer concerned of the results of laboratory work.



Cover of booklet





## Record Cards from Field Chemical Laboratory

These record cards were obtained from a field chemical laboratory and are made of heavy cardboard, 9 1/4" x 6 1/2". Each card has two holes in the top and the upper left hand corner is perforated so that the corner can be removed.

### Record Card, Gas Analysis

This card is blue and has spaces for the following entries in the top line of the front:

1. "Examination number"
2. "The place wherefrom this was collected"
3. "The time this was collected"
  - a. Date
  - b. Time"
4. "Arrival"
  - a. Date
  - b. Time"
5. "Examiner"

The remainder of the front of the card is divided into three main sections:

1. "Test papers"
  - a. Kinds (This has 'L,J,B,FC,FB,P,M' as column titles of vertical columns)
  - b. Reaction"
2. "Absorption test"
  - a. Number of absorbing tube
  - b. Absorbent
  - c. Capability (Is absorption test possible or not)
  - d. Reaction"
3. "Judgment (decision)"

On the back of the card are 10 lines for "Description"

### Record Card, Miscellaneous

This card is white and has spaces for the following entries on the front of the card:

1. "Examination number"
2. "The place wherefrom this was collected"
3. "The time this was collected"
  - a. date
  - b. time"
4. "Examiner"



5. "Arrival
  - a. Date
  - b. Time"
6. "Materiel to be examined"
7. "Judgment (decision)"
8. "Opinion (description)"

The back of the card also has a space for a continuation of the "description".

#### Record Card, Pathological and Toxicological

This card is pink in color and has spaces for the following entries in the first line:

1. "Examination number"
2. "The place wherefrom this was collected"
3. "The time this was collected
  - a. date
  - b. time"
4. "Examiner"
5. "Arrival
  - a. date
  - b. time"

The remainder of the front of the card is divided into the following five sections:

1. "Weight of the body"
2. "Weight of the lung
  - a. left
  - b. right
  - c. average
3. "Observation of the lung
  - a. By the naked eye (gross pathology)
    - (1) left
    - (2) right
  - b. Pathologically (microscopic)
    - (1) left
    - (2) right"
4. "Judgment"
5. "Density of gas"

The back of the card is blank and used for the description.

COMMENT: These cards are used in a field chemical laboratory for the purpose of recording results of various chemical analyses.

